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**Process and Apparatus for the Preparation of Synthesis  
Gas**

The present invention relates to a process and an apparatus for the preparation of synthesis gas. The preparation process includes catalytic steam and/or carbon dioxide reforming of a hydrocarbon feedstock. In particular, the invention provides an improved process of the above type including the steps of heated steam reforming of a hydrocarbon steam mixture in contact with catalysed hardware having activity in steam reforming and subsequently reforming the partially reformed effluent in a fired steam reformer.

10

Partial steam reforming upstream of a fired steam reformer in the form of pre-reforming of a hydrocarbon feedstock in the preparation of synthesis gas is well known in the art. Pre-reforming is generally employed with hydrocarbon feed containing higher hydrocarbons or for increasing the capacity of the existing reformer plants. Process gas of the hydrocarbon feedstock and steam and/or  $\text{CO}_2$  is thereby introduced in a pre-reformer at temperatures of about  $450^\circ\text{C}$  to  $550^\circ\text{C}$ . By the steam reforming reactions proceeding in the pre-reformer, the temperature in the process gas usually decreases or increases slightly when carrying out the pre-reforming process depending on the hydrocarbon feedstock as it is an adiabatic operation.

25 In industrial synthesis gas preparation plants, the pre-reformed process gas to which  $\text{CO}_2$  may be added is subsequently reheated to the desired inlet temperature to the fired steam reformer by heat exchange with hot flue gas from the fired steam reformer. The usual inlet temperature into an industrial reformer is between  $600^\circ\text{C}$  and  $700^\circ\text{C}$ .

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Introducing a flue gas heated steam reforming step in between the pre-reformer and the fired steam reformer will result in an increased utilisation of the flue gas heat content, while it is possible to keep the inlet temperature  
5 between 600°C and 700°C. However, the application of the process of the invention is not limited to this temperature interval.

Increased utilisation of the heat content in the flue gas  
10 for reforming is desirable as it reduces the size of the fired reformer and reduces the waste heat used for steam generating thereby limiting the steam export, which may be undesirable.

15 Improved utilisation of heat in the hot flue gas from the fired steam reformer is disclosed in EP patent application No. 855,366. This publication describes a process whereby process gas to the steam reformer is partly reformed in a pre-heater coil provided with a thin film of steam reform-  
20 ing catalyst on the wall of the coil. A high amount of valuable heat in the flue gas is then transferred to and absorbed by the process gas through endothermic steam reforming reactions proceeding on the wall-coated catalyst. The coil dimension and amount of catalyst is thereby ad-  
25 justed to increase the exit temperature in the partially reformed process gas from the catalysed pre-heater coil to the required temperature at inlet to the fired steam reformer.

30 The main disadvantage of this process is decreasing catalyst activity at long time operation of the catalysed pre-heater coil. This results in a coil exit temperature above

the maximum allowable gas temperature at the inlet of the fired steam reformer. The increased coil exit temperature is due to decreased heat absorption at diminished steam reforming in the gas. The catalyst has then to be reactivated  
5 or replaced with fresh catalyst on the coil wall. Replacement of catalyst in the pre-heater coil is a difficult and expensive operation when demounting the coil from the flue gas channel.

10 The objective disclosed in EP patent application No. 1,069,070, which is incorporated herein by reference is to improve long term operability of a steam reforming process of the above type by compensating a decreasing catalyst activity of the thin film catalyst applied to the wall of the  
15 pre-heater coil by means of an additional catalytic unit being easy to replace.

This publication discloses a process for the catalytic steam reforming of a hydrocarbon feedstock and includes  
20 steam reforming a hydrocarbon steam mixture in contact with a first steam reforming catalyst being arranged as a thin film on the wall of the catalysed pre-heater coil in a flue gas channel from a fired steam reformer. Contacting partially reformed effluent from the catalysed pre-heater coil  
25 with a second steam reforming catalyst in a fired steam reformer follows this step. The process includes the further step of contacting the partially reformed effluent with an intermediate reforming unit arranged between the outlet of the catalysed pre-heater coil in the flue gas channel and  
30 the inlet of the fired steam reformer.

Loss of activity in the catalysed pre-heater coil unit during long time operation is partially compensated for by steam reforming reactions in partially reformed effluent within the intermediate reforming unit. The intermediate unit is operated at substantially adiabatic conditions and compensates partially decreasing steam reforming activity of the thin film steam reforming catalyst on the catalysed pre-heater coil, and the resulting temperature increase in the effluent from the catalysed pre-heater coil.

Besides providing the required temperature adjustment of the process gas below the maximum inlet temperature into the fired steam reformer at long term operation, a further advantage of the intermediate reformer unit is the siting of the unit outside the flue gas channel. To compensate decreasing activity in the catalysed pre-heater coil as described above, it will be necessary to replace or reactivate spent catalyst upstream the fired steam reformer. As mentioned earlier replacement of spent catalyst applied as a thin film to a coil within the flue gas channel is time consuming and expensive to handle.

By arranging an intermediate catalyst unit outside the flue gas channel, spent catalyst is then replaced in the intermediate reformer unit and the replacement operation is simplified considerably.

In a system where the catalysed pre-heater coil is designed such that the process gas leaving the coil is in chemical equilibrium at the desired outlet temperature, the intermediate reforming unit, when operated adiabatically, will not change the temperature or the gas composition. As the cata-

lyst in the catalysed pre-heater coil deactivates the chemical reactions will not be in equilibrium. This means that less heat is used for carrying out the endothermic steam reforming reaction and given a virtually unchanged amount of heat transferred to the catalysed pre-heater coil, more heat is available for heating. This results in an increased outlet temperature from the coil. In this case the intermediate reforming unit will bring the gas composition closer to equilibrium, thereby cooling the gas to a temperature close to the desired temperature achieved before deactivation of the catalyst in the catalysed pre-heater coil.

However, as the deactivation of the catalyst in the catalysed pre-heater coil becomes severe the resulting temperature increase becomes a problem. The temperature of the pre-heater coil increases, which may exceed design temperatures, resulting in a smaller driving force for heat transfer from the flue gas leading to a smaller transferred duty, with the consequence that the capacity of the total reforming system has decreased. The use of the intermediate reforming unit does not solve these issues, and replacement of the thin film catalyst applied to the wall of the pre-heater coil becomes necessary.

25

The processes described in EP 855,366 and EP 1,069,070 both have the disadvantage of difficult replacement of the thin film catalyst on the wall of the catalysed pre-heater coil in the flue gas channel. EP 1,069,070 describes a partial solution, which prolongs the useful life of the thin film catalyst on the wall of the reheat coil in the waste heat section. However, deactivation of the thin film catalyst on

the wall of the reheat coil in the waste heat section is expected with time to eventually necessitate replacement of this catalyst. As explained above this operation undesirable as it is time consuming and expensive.

5

US patent No. 3,743,488 describes a process in which the hydrocarbon steam mixture is repeatedly heated in a flue gas stream and reacted in adiabatic reactors external to the flue gas stream, with steam reforming catalyst pellets.

10 This concept offers easier access for change of the catalyst in the external reactors. However, the use of many adiabatic reactor vessels is overall an expensive solution.

The process described in US patent No. 4,959,079 is designed with the purpose of improved utilisation of heat in the hot flue gas from the fired steam reformer. In the process the process gas to the steam reformer is partly reformed in a pre-heated section of the reformer tube that extends from the radiant chamber. Valuable heat in the flue gas is then transferred to and absorbed by the process gas through endothermic steam reforming reactions. However, heat exchange in counter current flow between the flue gas and the reforming tube is poor. Introducing fins on the reforming tube increases the heat transfer. Despite this the amount of heat transfer possible is relatively limited if the reformer tube length is to be kept at a reasonable length.

30 The process of the invention solves the problems occurring with the prior art by providing an improved process including the step of steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> reforming a hydrocarbon steam mixture in contact with a solid catalyst having ac-

tivity in steam reforming. The solid catalyst, for instance catalysed hardware, is arranged in piping system of a flue gas heated coil system constituting a steam reforming unit. Subsequently, the effluent from the steam reforming unit is  
5 contacted with a steam reforming catalyst in a fired steam reformer. By locating some or all of the steam reforming catalyst of the steam reforming unit as removable structured catalysts in adiabatic zones of the piping system of the heated coil system outside the flue gas channel easy  
10 catalyst replacement is achieved, while at the same time achieving improved utilisation of the heat content in the flue gas for steam reforming.

Therefore the invention provides a process for the preparation of synthesis gas by catalytic steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> reforming of a hydrocarbon feedstock comprising the following  
15 steps:

- (a) heating the reaction mixture of hydrocarbon feedstock and steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas containing  
20 waste heat section from the fired tubular reformer
- (b) adiabatic reforming of the reaction mixture outside the waste heat section by contact with a solid reforming catalyst
- (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) until the desired reaction mixture composition and temperature is reached  
25
- (e) feeding the reaction mixture to the fired tubular reformer and further reforming the mixture to the desired composition and temperature,  
wherein the adiabatic reforming of the reaction mixture is conducted in the process gas piping system in  
30 the flue gas-containing waste heat section, the piping



system having adiabatic zones outside the heating section and containing solid reforming catalyst comprising one or more catalysed structured elements.

5 The invention also concerns an apparatus for use in the above process comprising the following:

(a) an adiabatic pre-reformer for optional pre-reforming of a mixture of hydrocarbon feedstock and steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub>

10 (b) a fired tubular reformer with a flue gas-containing waste heat section for heating of a mixture of hydrocarbon feedstock and steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> or of the pre-reformed mixture

15 (c) a process gas heating coil integrated in the flue gas-containing waste heat section

(d) a steam reforming unit system outside the waste heat section,

wherein the steam reforming unit system is integrated in the process gas piping system of the piping system of the heated coil system in the flue gas-containing waste heat section, the piping system having adiabatic zones outside the heating section and containing solid reforming catalyst comprising one or more catalysed structured elements.

25

The various embodiments of the invention allow for easy replacement of the catalysed structured elements placed in the piping system, efficient heat transfer between the flue gas and the process gas, and an economically attractive design due to the high level of integration of functions.

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The steam reforming unit system is integrated in the process gas piping system and is located in the flue gas-containing waste heat section from the fired tubular reformer. The piping system can be structured in various  
5 ways. The reheat sections can consist of several parallel tubes connected to common feed and product headers. For instance, the process gas enters a heating coil through an inlet header followed by collection in an outlet header placed outside the heating section. This outlet header is  
10 connected to an inlet header for the next reheat coil section with a connecting element.

In the inventive process structured elements that are catalysed are placed in the normal process gas piping system.  
15 The catalytic element can be placed in the header system connecting one heating coil to the next, e.g. in the headers themselves or in the transitional zone between the two headers. The inlet- and outlet headers and the transitional zone between the two headers form adiabatic zones.

20

In another embodiment of the invention, a first catalytic element can be placed in the outlet header and a second catalytic element placed in the inlet header to the following reheat section.

25

In a further embodiment of the invention, the process consists of adiabatic steam reforming in a process gas piping system, where the individual tubes are extended outside the heating zone. Each tube is then connected to the subsequent  
30 tube by a U-tube or similar element outside the heating zone. The tube extensions outside the flue gas channel and

the tube-connecting elements comprise adiabatic zones in which catalyst can be situated.

Another embodiment of the invention consists of a process,  
5 where the steam reforming additionally takes place in the process gas piping system in the reheating section inside the waste heat section, the reheating section having for instance structured elements that may be separated by spacers. Cross corrugated elements can be used in this case in  
10 addition to the structured elements placed in the header system. Conventional catalytic pellets can also be used in the piping system in the reheating section.

The number of reheating steps followed by adiabatic reforming in the header sections containing catalytic elements can be varied in the process of the invention.  
15

Various solid reforming catalysts can be incorporated into the piping system of the heater. Catalysed hardware in the  
20 form of a structured element with a catalytic layer is suitable for use in the process of the invention. In the inventive process the solid catalyst comprises catalysed hardware in the form of structured elements with a catalytic layer of steam reforming catalyst. The catalysed  
25 structured elements are placed in any location in the heated sections and in the adiabatic reaction sections.

The term catalysed structured elements is used for a catalyst system, where a layer of catalyst is fixed on a surface of another material. The other material serves as the  
30 supporting structure giving strength to the system. This allows to design catalyst shapes, which would not have suf-

efficient mechanical strength in itself. The other material can be, but is not limited to, metallic or ceramic. Layouts may comprise of, but are not limited to, monoliths, cross corrugated structures, high surface area structured elements, foams, plates, structures attached to the tube wall or other suitable shapes.

In particular structure elements can be characterised by being devices comprising a plurality of layers with flow channels present between the adjoining layers. The layers are shaped in such a way that placing the adjoining layers together results in an element in which the flow channels can, for instance, cross each other or can form straight channels. Structured elements are further described in for instance US patent Nos. 5,536,699 and 4,985,230, EP patent application Nos. 396,650, 433,223 and 208,929, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Two types of structured elements are particularly suitable for the inventive process - the straight-channelled elements and the cross-corrugated elements.

The straight-channelled elements are best suited for adiabatic conditions and various geometries of these elements are possible. For example, straight channel monoliths are suitable for use in the process of the invention.

Cross-corrugated elements allow efficient heat transfer from the pipe wall to the gas stream. They are also suitable for use in the process of the invention especially in the heated sections.

Other catalysed structured elements can also be applied in the process of the invention such as high surface structured elements. Other means of introducing additional catalyst activity into the system can be used in combination  
5 with the catalysed structured elements in the process of the invention e.g. catalyst attached to the tube wall such as a thin film and catalyst pellets.

Fig. 1 shows a conventional system with a pre-reformer having a reheating section and a reformer.  
10

Fig. 2 shows a system representing an embodiment of the process of the invention.

15 Fig. 1 depicts a conventional system where process gas of hydrocarbon feedstock [1] and steam [2] is introduced in a pre-reformer [20] at temperatures of about 450°C to 550°C. By the steam reforming reactions proceeding in the pre-reformer, the temperature in the process gas usually decreases or increases slightly when carrying out the pre-reforming process depending on the hydrocarbon feedstock,  
20 feedstock as it is an adiabatic operation. The pre-reformed product stream [4] and optionally carbon dioxide [8] enter the heating coil. The optional addition of CO<sub>2</sub> is indicated  
25 by a dashed line.

In industrial synthesis gas preparation plants, the pre-reformed process gas, to which CO<sub>2</sub> can be added, is subsequently reheated to the desired inlet temperature to the  
30 fired steam reformer [24] by heat exchange with hot flue gas [7] from the fired reformer [24]. The usual inlet tem-

perature into an industrial reformer is between 500°C and 700°C.

Fig. 2 illustrates an embodiment of the invention with two reheating sections and three sections with catalytic elements. In the process of the invention the amount of catalyst necessary for the process is completely decoupled from the necessary heat transfer area.

Hydrocarbon feed [1] is mixed with process steam [2] forming the feed stream [3] to the adiabatic pre-reformer [20]. This step is optional and can be left out if it is not required. Steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> can then be added if desired to the pre-reformed product stream [4] or in the case where pre-reforming is not required, to the hydrocarbon and steam feed stream [3]. The mixture then enters a process heating coil [21] situated in the flue gas section [27] from a fired tubular reformer [29] utilising the heat content of the flue gas [12] to carry out steam reforming of the process stream. In heating coil [21], the pre-reformed stream [4] is heated to, for example 600-700°C before being collected in a header system [22]. A structured element catalysed with steam reforming catalysts [22a] is situated inside header system [22]. Heated stream [4] passes through catalyst [22a] utilising the heat to steam reform the hydrocarbon content of the process stream and forming stream [5]. Steam [5] is led to a second process heating coil [23].

Stream [5] is heated to, for example, 600°C to 750°C in heating coil [23] before being collected in header system [24]. A structured element catalysed with steam reforming

catalysts [24a] is situated inside header system [24] and heated stream [5] passes through catalyst [24a] utilising the heat to further steam reform the hydrocarbon content of the process stream forming stream [6]. Steam [6] is lead to  
5 a third process heating coil [25].

Stream [6] is heated to, for instance, 600°C to 800°C before being collected in header system [26]. A structured element catalysed with steam reforming catalysts [26a] is  
10 situated inside header system [26] and heated stream [6] passes through this catalyst utilising the heat to further steam reform the hydrocarbon content of the process stream forming stream [7].

15 Several more reheating and reaction steps can be included at this point. The number of reheating and reaction steps depends on the desired effect e.g. gas composition or equilibrium gas temperature.

20 If desired steam and/or CO<sub>2</sub> can be added at each reaction step.

If no further reheating and reaction steps are required, steam [7] is led to the reforming tubes [28] situated in  
25 the fired tubular reformer [29]. Here additional heat is added to the process by firing fuel, and the desired reformed product [8] is collected from the reforming tubes.

A suitable structured element used in the embodiment described above is the straight channel monolith.  
30

The advantages of the apparatus and the process of the invention are several. The most important advantage is that the solid reforming catalyst can easily be replaced because it is present in easily accessible elements placed outside the waste heat section.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

10 A comparison of the amount of catalyst required in a process of the invention as compared to a conventional process was made.

The conventional process was carried out by feeding hydrocarbon and steam into a pre-reformer followed by heating in a coil in the flue gas-containing waste heat section of a tubular reformer. Initially the feed was heated prior to passage through the first adiabatic reactor containing steam reforming catalyst pellets. Subsequently, the mixture was reheated and reacted again, the number of reheating and reaction steps repeated until four reheating steps and four reaction steps altogether had been carried out.

In the a process of the invention a feed consisting of hydrocarbon and steam was fed into a pre-reformer followed by passage through a piping system in the flue gas-containing waste heat section of a tubular reformer. Initially the feed was heated prior to passage through the first adiabatic header system containing a catalysed structured element. Subsequently, the mixture was reheated and reacted again, the number of reheating and reaction steps repeated



until four reheating steps and four reaction steps altogether had been carried out.

5 The initial inlet temperature to the first reheating coil after the pre-reformer was 450°C and the final outlet temperature was 650°C for both systems. Both systems were feed with a flow rate of 270 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h was led to the two steam reforming systems, and the product was withdrawn at a rate of 319 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h. The carbon flow rate was 100 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h. The space  
10 velocity of the conventional process was 10.000-15.000 Nm<sup>3</sup> C<sub>1</sub>/hr m<sup>3</sup> catalyst. In the process of the invention the space velocity can be increased to 100.000-1.000.000 Nm<sup>3</sup> C<sub>1</sub>/hr m<sup>3</sup> catalyst because the catalyst is supported on a structured element.

15

The catalyst amount used in the process of the invention was 0.1-1.0 kg, while 6.7 to 10 kg were used in the conventional process.

20 The process of the invention allows the use of orders of magnitude less catalyst, allowing simplicity in design leading to superior economics.

### Example 2

25 This example is based on the systems described in Figures 1 and 2, without CO<sub>2</sub> addition. A waste heat boiler was placed in the flue gas section of the reformer, required in order to obtain overall high energy efficiency by recovering the heat content in the flue gas.

30

The figures shown in Table 2 indicate that substantial savings are obtainable using the process of the invention.

**Table 2**

Comparison of the duty distribution in  
a Conventional process compared with  
process of the invention

5

	Conventional	Invention
Primary reformer duty, Gcal/h	40.3	22.6
Reheat coil duty, Gcal/h	5.3	n.a.
Reheat coil/header system with structure catalyst duty, Gcal/h	n.a.	12.0
Total Reforming Duty, Gcal/h	45.6	45.6
Flue Gas Flow, Nm <sup>3</sup> /h	105166	92054
Waste heat boiler duty, Gcal/h	9.8	2.0

10

The results showed that the duty required by the reformer was much less in the case where the process of the invention was used. A smaller reformer can therefore be used in the process of the invention. The amount of steam generated was also reduced in addition to a flue gas flow rate reduction. Altogether substantial savings are achieved.